

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4818 號八百八十四第

日七十二月三日西發治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1873.

三拜禮 號三十二月四英 潘香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 21, CHINCHIANG, Brit. Soc., 798, James Hogg, Shanghai 18th April, General—SIEMSEN & Co.
April 21, CONDOR, German bark, 427, Kroll, Saigon 6th April, and Capo St. James 7th, 8,300 piculs Rice—SIEMSEN & Co.
April 22, MENTZALEN, French steamer, 1,006, Mourrat, Yokohama 16th April, General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
April 22, CHINA, German steamer, 642, Hengers, from Canton, General—SIEMSEN & Co.
April 22, MAN-SIEN-TSING, Chinese corvette, 700, Sun-shun-fu, Foochow 26th April.

Departures.

April 22, FORMOSA, str., for Manila.
April 22, DIOMED, str., for Shangha.
April 22, YEDDAT, str., for Saigon.
April 22, RIGA, str., for Saigon.
April 22, CHINCHIANG, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
APRIL 22ND.

Chinchiang, str., for Canton.
Henzhen, str., for Saigon.
Riga, str., for Saigon.
Camilo Caron, for Macao.
John Macken, for Sunl.
China, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per Chinchiang, str., from Shanghai—
Dr. KAUFER, 1 European and 40 Chinese
deck.
Per Condor, from Saigon—
2 Chinese.
Per Menzaleen, str., from Yokohama—
Messrs. C. ALLARD and MESSRS. three French
Military officers, 74 French soldiers, and 3
Chinese.

Per Riga, str., for Saigon—
29 Chinese.

Per Henzhen, str., for Saigon—
100 Chinese.

Per China, str., for Shanghai—
2 cabin and 44 Chinese.

Per Chinchiang, str., for Canton—
29 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamship *Mencaleen* reports left Yokohama on 15th April, bad weather and light variable winds throughout.

The British steamship *Chinchiang* reports left Shanghai on 18th April, had fine weather with light variable winds throughout; passed the steamer *Condor* at 3:30 p.m. on the 21st, bound North.

The German bark *Condor* reports left Saigon 6th April, and *Osprey* James on the 7th, for Manila. *Condor* bound for Saigon 19th Nov. when experienced a gale from the N.E. attended with heavy rains, lasting three days, then light winds and storms to arrival; passed the German brig *Rebellen* on April the 12th, in lat. 14 N. and long. 113 E., bound South from Amoy.

Vessels expected at Hongkong—
(Extracted from *the Daily*.)

Vessel's Name From Dates.
Warrior ... New York ... Aug. 3
Yokohama ... New York ... Sept. 6
Loodeoo ... Sunderland ... Jan. 2
Italy (s) ... Liverpool ... Jan. 11
China ... Cardiff ... Jan. 15
James Shepherd ... London ... Jan. 24
Mackay ... New York ... Jan. 24
Mackay ... London ... Jan. 27
Moritz ... London ... Jan. 27
Pagan ... Boston ... Feb. 5
Rendall ... Newcastle ... Feb. 6
Maiden Queen ... London ... Feb. 13
Scotland (s) ... London ... Feb. 15
Bolton ... Sunderland ... Feb. 15
Alexander ... Swansea ... Feb. 16
Gem ... Liverpool ... Feb. 17
Norman Court ... Liverpool ... Feb. 19
Dorothy ... Liverpool ... Feb. 21
Everest ... Liverpool ... Feb. 24
Glenaros (s) ... London ... Feb. 25
Nelson (s) ... London ... Feb. 27
Repulse ... Liverpool ... Feb. 27
Rowan ... Waterford ... Feb. 4
Hansh ... London ... Feb. 18

Vessels from Ports in China expected
in Europe and America.
(Corrected to Date.)

From HONGKONG—Date of Leaving.

Franz ... Hamburg ... Nov. 30
Mikado ... Falmouth (to) Dec. 8
London ... London ... Dec. 11
Sir Wm. Wallace ... New York ... Jan. 15
Her Majesty ... New York ... Jan. 19
Rife ... New York ... Jan. 19
Irvine ... New York ... Jan. 20
Gembok ... New York ... Feb. 4
Admiral ... New York ... Feb. 12
Mackay ... Boston ... Feb. 14
Vesta ... Falmouth (to) Feb. 15
Hansh ... London ... Feb. 18
R. H. Jones ... London ... Feb. 18

From WHAMPoa—
Early Morn ... New York ... Nov. 28
Taikin ... Hamburg ... Dec. 5
Lennan Castle ... London ... Dec. 10
Midnight ... New York ... Dec. 13
Per Ardua ... New York ... Dec. 15
Everard ... New York ... Dec. 31

From FOOCHEW—
Catharina ... Gibralter (to) Dec. 3
Selim ... London ... Dec. 5
Elizabeth Nicholson ... New York ... Dec. 6
Black Prince ... New York ... Dec. 6
Fontenay ... London ... Dec. 7
Whifield ... London ... Dec. 12
Annie Gray ... New York ... Jan. 1
Merton ... Falmouth (to) Jan. 10
Albert Victor ... London ... Jan. 14
Mavis Louise ... Falmouth (to) Feb. 8

From SHANGHAI—
Dilkhoosh ... New York ... Nov. 24
Centurion ... New York ... Nov. 26
Glenairn ... London ... Nov. 29
Hopewell ... London ... Dec. 1
Sir Edward ... New York ... Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth ... New York ... Dec. 28
Bonnie ... New York ... Jan. 17
Elizabeth Graham ... New York ... Jan. 25
Gems ... New York ... Jan. 25
Deogum ... New York ... Jan. 25
Zodie ... London ... Jan. 25
Leila M. Long ... New York ... Feb. 4

From HAMPOA—
Early Morn ... New York ... Nov. 28
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Midnight ... New York ... Dec. 13
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Selim ... London ... Dec. 5
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Annie Gray ... New York ... Jan. 1
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Albert Victor ... London ... Jan. 14
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From HONGKONG—
CRAUFORD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND,
CONDUCTED BY EDWARD DE EWER, with
the assistance of French, German, and
English Masters.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.—Pupils under 13 years—40 guineas
over 13 years—50.

The Course of Instruction includes English
Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages,
with any other branches of study which may
be required for the future course in life of the
pupil.

REFS.—The Rev. Mr. Master of Dulwich College,
Dr. G. B. M. A. Head Master of
Christ's Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. SCHMITTEN, Ph. Dr. Secretary
of the Evangelical Alliance, 3, Adam St.,
Strand, London.

The Rev. H. Jones, M.A., Secretary of the
Turkish Mission, 15, Adam St., Strand,
London.

H. Lloyd, Esq., Recorder of Chester.

R. Potter, Esq., 35, King St., Cheshire,
London.

Miss Reeves, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper
Norwood.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above Company,
are prepared to grant Marine risks at
current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
General Agents for the above Company,
are prepared to grant Marine risks at current
rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
6113 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
PAID-UP CAPITAL...5,000,000 of Dollars,
RESERVE FUND...1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
K. H. HALLIDAY, Esq.
F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.
H. E. LEARN, Esq.
R. H. ROBERTS, Esq.
A. Foot, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James GREIG, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewan CANNON, Esq.,
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

Interest ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the balance.

Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 ... 4 ...
12 ... 5 ...
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Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
Business transacted.

Deposited on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
Australasia, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
1862.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE
I HAVE this day established myself here as a
Merchant and Commission Agent under
the firm and style of ENGLEAN & CO. Chinese
hom's name "TAI KEE."

YEO ENGLEAN,
1m 510 Amoy, 1st April, 1873.

M R. AD. S. CORDES has this day been ad-
mitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.
1m 453 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

M R. SETHRY GODFREY BIRD is autho-
rized to sign our firm for presentation to
Formosa.

DODD & Co.
2m 433 Amoy, 14th March, 1873.

M R. F. L. NICHOLAS and M. C. W. SHEDDIE
have this day become partners in our
firm in Hongkong and China.

Wm. PUSTAUS & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

(With immediate Possession.)

THAT COMMUNICATE TWO-STORIED HOUSE,
in Castle Road, known as "WOODLANDS",
and lately in the occupation of G. von OSTER-
NECK, Esq., with Out-Office, Stabling, Con-
course, Cow-house, Garden, and also a Croquet
Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid
throughout.

For further particulars, apply to

F. D. REMEDIOS,
Mr. P. C. W. SHEDDIE,
1m 1, Old Chambers.

if 609 Hongkong, 19th April, 1873.

TO LET.

THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's
Road, Spring Gardens, known as St.
FRANCIS CHURCH, The Ground contains
40,430 square-feet, affording sufficient space for
over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Pre-
mises, as they stand, are well suited for a School,
a Hospital, or any public Institution.

For further particulars, apply to

CALDWELL & GIBERTON,
Singers.

if 2m 299 Hongkong, 19th April, 1873.

TO BE LET.

A SUITE of ROOMS furnished. Apply at
THE HONGKONG DENTIST, 1m 588, Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

TO LET.

N O. 3, Pebili Ternooi, Elgin Street, Ag-
tive 1m 574 Hongkong, 12th April, 1873.

NOW OPEN.

O FICIAL TELEGRAM AGENCY,
HEAD OFFICE—102, LEADENHALL STREET,
LONDON.

HONGKONG BRANCH—2, PEDDAN'S HILL.

Messages received at all hours of the day for
London, Europe, or America.

Agency charge for every message, for trans-
mission, \$1.50.

Rate per word up to eight: \$1.50 for each
following word.

To France, Holland, and Belgium, an addi-
tional rate of \$1.50 will be charged for each word.

For San Francisco and British Columbia,
\$3.50 per word up to four words; \$2.75 for
every additional word.

GEORGE HOLMES,
Agent.
if 449 Hongkong, 19th March, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL...\$200,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent for the above Company, is prepared to accept
proposals for Premiums, Form of Proposals,
or any other information, apply to

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent.

549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent for the above Company, is prepared to accept
proposals for Premiums, Form of Proposals,
or any other information, apply to

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent.

549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

HONGKONG.

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or any other information, apply to

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent.

549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.</

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources; and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$8.

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Manila..... Messrs. J. DE LOYAGA & Co.
Saloum..... M. RIBIZO & Co.

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London..... Mr. F. A. G. Clement's Lane,
Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.

..... Misses TABERNE & Co.

San Francisco..... Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Mar-

chandise Exchange.

New York..... Misses S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.
57 Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23RD, 1873.

The letter which we publish this day upon the subject of the treatment which cholera receives in Peru, or rather the manner in which they live there, throws a somewhat new light upon Chinese emigration to that country, and dissipates many of those theories, which have culminated in the unqualified condemnation of coolie emigration. In view of the heart-rending tales of perpetual slavery which are dwelt upon so much, we find that many of the coolies settle down in the country, and become so to say prosperous colonists. It may of course be retorted that this does not go away with the fact that in many instances they are treated with great cruelty, and those who desire to do away with coolie emigration rather than reform it, will doubtless continue to base their arguments entirely upon one class of facts to the detriment of the true merits of the question. It would be simply absurd to deny that there are many abuses connected, not only with the manner in which some of the coolies are obtained in China, but also with their treatment when they reach their destinations. But it is equally absurd to deny that in many cases coolie emigration is productive of great advantage to thousands who would otherwise be left to starve in their own country, and be subjected to oppression, but little better than absolute slavery, as is too often the case with the needy and helpless in the Celestial Empire. It is to be regretted that all facts of this description are studiously ignored by those who advocate sweeping measures as to Chinese emigration. It cannot be said that one-tenth of the requisite information has been obtained on the subject to justify such steps. The question is of wide bearing, and must be studied in all its bearings before any useful conclusions can be arrived at concerning it. To take steps to crush out a traffic of the kind without clearly knowing whether it cannot be reformed seems to be at once unwise and impulsive. It is, however, to be chiefly objected to on account of the injury which a suspension of emigration will inflict upon the natives. Let anyone observe the state of a large quantity of the boating population in China, and note the squalor, misery and degradation which attach to it, and he will scarcely be so inclined hastily to close up the natural outlet against such evils which is to be found in emigration. Many coolies it is said never return from Peru, but our correspondent shows that vast numbers settle down there; and it might just as well be argued against Irish Emigration that a large number of Irish do not return from America. The fact is, we are but very doubtfully informed upon many parts of the subject, and certainly ought to obtain more information before taking steps to crush out a system which, whatever abuses may be connected with it, is productive of great benefit to a large number of the poorest and most helpless in China.

The steamer *Delta* left Shanghai on the 21st instant. A parade of the Government Fire Brigade was held yesterday afternoon at No. 5 Police Station, when everything went off satisfactorily. The three very large new bells, which arrived by steamer *Quang-So*, for the use of the fire brigade, were rung first, but not having been elevated sufficiently, their tones could not be accurately ascertained.

The first performance of the Australian Variety Troupe is announced for to-morrow at the Lantauo Theatre. The Troupe is well spoken of, and the programme promises a good entertainment.

Some amusement has, we understand, been brought by the Acting Registrar-General of the Slaughter-houses, of which he has been compelled to take charge temporarily, in consequence of the two lessees having gone to gaol for debt.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Boyd, manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has kindly consented to receive subscriptions on behalf of Biaリー, the dismissed constable. The enbodied letter has been written under the direction of the Sub-Committee of the Hongkong Club, consisting of Dr. Dods, the Colonial Surgeon, and Mr. Coxon, who decline to allow a copy of the memorial to be laid on the Club table.

"THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE."

The final Amateur performance of this season at the City Hall on Monday, was not the most successful entertainment which they have given, among the best, which they have brought before the public. The programme was well selected, both pieces being suited to the talents of the Amateurs and the taste of the Audience. The "Blighted Being" is a broad farce, but is full of humour of a somewhat higher character than is usually found in low comedy, and forms a medium between that class of play on the English stage, and what we see of the same kind on the French stage, where jokes even in low comedy are measured by something more than their broadness. Job, Wot, the Blighted Being, was blighted indeed. So utterly woe-begone an individual could scarcely be imagined, and Mr. Hawkins deserves great praise for the amusing bathos which he threw into the character throughout. His friggle when the waiter is about to shave him, that it has to be done by the Serang saying "what are you looking at, your money is stolen?" With that he saw the defendant running, and he gave chase. The defendant dropped the handkerchief, and still ran on to Jersey-street, and Cleverly-street. He still pursued him and caught him, and some other man picked up the handkerchief.

"THE COAST OF CHINA."

"DR. SIN."—In reply to your note of this morning, I am directed to inform you that the Committee did not think it would be in the interest of the Constable Biaリー that he should be placed on the Club table.

"I am dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"E. BEART,
"April 22nd, 1873." "Secretary."

"SUPREME COURT."

"IN ENQUIRY."

"BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL."

Norton and another v. Maleison and another. Judgment.

This is a petition filed under Section 4 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1853, wherein the parties composing the firm of Norton, Lyell & Co. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Macleodson, the registered owner of the steamship *Foramsa*, and David Wilkinson, the master of the said steamship are defendants. It will be more convenient to state the petition as follows:—That as a consequence the plaintiffs are the owners of a part of this judgment, although this proceeding is being at first interlocutory. I think it right to state that an affidavit has been filed by Williamson, denying in express terms, the character of the party in the petition alleged to have been committed. The petition is in these words. [The Judge here read the petition.] The prayer of the petition is to this effect. [The Judge here read the prayer of the petition, and, including the affidavit, was given at the meeting, if it had had the courage to venture upon speaking the English language in public, which I had never done before. However, if you will give space for these lines in your valuable paper, I may still be in time to correct some erroneous ideas as to what the coolie traffic is, and convince some well-meaning persons that they have too gaudily grasped at *fad morgans* of doing good, which they never can reach, because it exists only in the imagination.]

The second piece, "Checkmate," was the play of the evening, and very capital it was performed throughout. Mr. Keith as Sir Everton Toffe and Mr. Trab as Sam Winkles, were the leading male characters and both acted at their best. The character of Sir Everton was well conceived and brought out with much effect, the difficult task of making the gentleman visible under the outward form of the groan being successfully performed. Sam Winkles was capital, and he was well acted up to by Miss Sissel as Martha Bann. The leading character of the piece, however, was no doubt, Miss Charlotte Russ, who was acted to perfection by Miss Fitzblushington. The role was by no means an easy one, that of showing off a well-bred lady in the guise of a servant, but it was performed with great dexterity and good taste. The subordinate parts were also well given, that of Henry (Mr. McLaughlin) and Parsley (Mr. Osborne) being especially worthy of note.

Altogether the concluding performance of the Amateurs was a subject of considerable interest, and we only hope that future seasons may be as successful as the one just closed. The Excellent Band of the 50th Regiment added much to the entertainment, which was very well attended, the house being nearly full.

Among those present were H. E. the Governor, Lady, and Miss Kennedy, &c., &c.

"POLICE INTELLIGENCE."

April 22nd.

"BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY."

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

Mr. Olympia de Cruz charged his house-boy with disobedience of orders, in that he refused to attend to his lawful commands, to supply water at table, and clear away the plates and dishes and wash them. Complainant stated that on his repeated orders, the boy had refused, and said he would not do any thing.

Defendant denied the charge. However, on the evidence adduced of Antonio Freis, a Portuguese servant in the employ of complainant, defendant was fined 25 cents.

A FFERT.

European constable No. 25, charged his house-boy with being a thief and a swindler, summing up to the amount of \$100.

Defendant made out that the washerman was an easily procurable witness, as he was once his washerman, and he made him pay for his services.

Complainant stated that on the 20th instant a chair-cooie came to him and said he had to defend himself. The defendant said to him, taking him by the collar of the coat, "You won't pay and I'll push you out saying 'Go out.' " He then beat the chair-cooie. He made a report to the Police-station, assistance was got, and the defendant was arrested.

Defendants denied the charge, and said there were several vessels discharging at the wharf, and the orders were to keep the gate clear of them. There were some chores there on the wharf, and he did not mean to have the cooie do away for, and said they would get another. He said: "Very well, go and get one." Presently he returned with one, and the complainant asked him why he did not pay the chair-cooie. He made answer, "Why, I do not understand you, go away," after this he went away, and two constables came and took him into custody. A washerman named Lamm-sam, and a house-boy named Luan-a-sam, deposited the chair-cooie in the police office, and the constable who received him told the defendant that the washerman was an easy procurable witness, as he was once his washerman, and he made him pay for his services.

Chair-cooie No. 468 declared, stated on Saturday last at 1 p.m. he carried a Foreigner to the Pier, and when the gate was stopped by the watchman from going in to get his money. Pointed out the defendant, a coloured man as the watchman came to him when told to stand the watch, he said it was the man who pushed him out, and refused to allow him to procure payment.

Mr. William Bodicker, a bookseller to the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, swore that he was an eye-witness through his glasses to the whole transaction, and no blow could have been given without his seeing it. There were no blows struck. There was a disturbance, and he also saw the chair-cooie. He said it was a white man, and the defendant was the man who pushed him out, and refused to allow him to procure payment.

Chair-cooie No. 2 Bar and Ald 503, and Captain v. Colvin, 2 Bar, B. C. 17, and I consider it as conclusive against the petitioners. The chair-cooie, who so valiantly struggled with the washerman, could have satisfied me that the washerman could not have possessed the possession of his ship, and the washerman had become the temporary owner. I should have been bound to decide that the owner had no lien for the freight, because he had not possession of the ship and cargo when the freight accrued due. This was the case in

Huton & Beary's Tant 13, as explained in

Saville & Colvin, 2 Bar, B. C. 17, and I consider it as conclusive against the petitioners.

It is of course to be retorted that this does not go away with the fact that in many instances they are treated with great cruelty, and those who desire to do away with coolie emigration rather than reform it, will doubtless continue to base their arguments entirely upon one class of facts to the detriment of the true merits of the question. It would be simply absurd to deny that there are many abuses connected, not only with the manner in which some of the coolies are obtained in China, but also with their treatment when they reach their destinations. But it is equally absurd to deny that in many cases coolie emigration is productive of great advantage to thousands who would otherwise be left to starve in their own country, and be subjected to oppression, but little better than absolute slavery, as is too often the case with the needy and helpless in the Celestial Empire. It is to be regretted that all facts of this description are studiously ignored by those who advocate sweeping measures as to Chinese emigration. It cannot be said that one-tenth of the requisite information has been obtained on the subject to justify such steps. The question is of wide bearing, and must be studied in all its bearings before any useful conclusions can be arrived at concerning it. To take steps to crush out a traffic of the kind without clearly knowing whether it cannot be reformed seems to be at once unwise and impulsive. It is, however, to be chiefly objected to on account of the injury which a suspension of emigration will inflict upon the natives. Let anyone observe the state of a large quantity of the boating population in China, and note the squalor, misery and degradation which attach to it, and he will scarcely be so inclined hastily to close up the natural outlet against such evils which is to be found in emigration. Many coolies it is said never return from Peru, but our correspondent shows that vast numbers settle down there; and it might just as well be argued against Irish Emigration that a large number of Irish do not return from America. The fact is, we are but very doubtfully informed upon many parts of the subject, and certainly ought to obtain more information before taking steps to crush out a system which, whatever abuses may be connected with it, is productive of great benefit to a large number of the poorest and most helpless in China.

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"THE MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT."

April 22nd.

"BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N."

"THE QUANG-So."

Jefferson Murry, master of the British steamer *Quang-So*, charged the second steward, Hugh Brown, of said steamer, with being drunk and disorderly on board on the 21st instant.

Complainant, however, stated that defendant was not drunk, but was carrying on a conversation with a couple of chair-cooies, and the steward had become the temporary owner of the ship, and the steward had been drunk several times. In his last "drunk," he struck the cook.

George Higgins, the chief-cook of the *Quang-So*, said that on the night of the 21st, defendant came on board drunk, abused him, and then struck him.

Defendant, who had nothing to say for himself, was fined five dollars, or five days imprisonment.

"LATE TELEGRAMS."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 19th April, 1873.

It is rumoured that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker have been murdered.

It is stated that the Reverend John Shaw Burton, Church missionary at Peking, has been proposed as Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1873.

A splendid white marble statue of our Lady, weighing seven tons, has just arrived at Windsor Castle. The Queen is represented sitting on a chair, with a doilying by her side. The statue is being placed in the vestibule of the State apartments.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has agreed to petition Government to introduce a bill to abolish tolls in Scotland, to memorialise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the rates on bills of lading, and to petition Parliament to amend the proposed extension of the contract for the conveyance of the Capo-

fel established that the opposite should be the case.

His Worship asked defendant whether he could have lit the coals single-handed out of his way without damaging them.

Defendant.—Well perhaps it might be just possible.

Defendant was told that he would have to pay 50 cents amercia to complainant.

The complainant was then placed in the dock, charged with obstructing the public pathway with his chair, and the evidence of Capt. Kay being the exact repetition of his defence in last case, defendant was told that Captain Kay did not wish damage his chair, and was fined \$1.

Moumou Khan, an assistant cook on board the German Tavern public-house, when the Seine of the ship gave him two \$10 notes, and a \$5 note rolled up in an Indian silk handkerchief containing \$25 in notes.

Complainant stated that he was standing by the German Tavern public-house, when the Seine of the ship gave him two \$10 notes, and a \$5 note rolled up in an Indian silk handkerchief, and asked him to take care of it as the steward was not there for money.

Defendant.—I am not a steward, but the steward was not there for money.

Complainant.—I am not a steward, but the steward was not there for money.

Defendant.—I am not a steward, but the steward was not there for money

Extracts.

RUSSIAN IDEAS. One point in Russia that especially strikes the stranger is that everything is commenced on a large and pretentious scale, and then badly carried out and half finished. All Russian towns cover an enormous extent of ground, imperfectly filled. Russian gardens are frequently wild parks. Russian rooms too frequently are large barns, and, indeed, I think that Russian generally lay out plans too vast and too grand for their powers of execution. Again, Russia is spreading over a vast territory, and wasting force which might be spent in improvements at home. She is laying, it is true, the framework of a mighty monarchy; but when the building will be covered in, no one can tell. Her empire would be far more formidable if of half the size and better developed.—From "The Black Sea, Caucasus, and Caspian" by Sir A. Cunningham.

A HINDOO MARRIAGE.

(From Hindoo Tales, Translated from the Sanskrit, by P. W. Jacob.)

During the stay of Rajavahana at Avanti, the season of spring arrived, when the great festival of Kama is celebrated. The trees, breaking into flower, were filled with the song of birds and the hum of bees, and their branches were waved by the soft south wind, blowing, loaded with perfume, from the sandal groves of Malaya. The lakes and pools were thickly covered with lotus blossoms, among which innumerable water-birds were sporting, and the feelings of all were influenced by the charms of the season, and prepared for the worship of the god of love.

On the day of the festival, the parks and gardens were crowded with people, some engaged in various sports, some walking about or sitting under the trees looking at the players. Among them was the Princess Ayasishandri, who was sitting on a sandy spot under a large tree, attended by her women, especially by her dear friend Balachandrika, and making offerings to the god of various perfumes and flowers. The prince also walked in the park with his friend Pushpabhatta, and, wishing to see the princess of whose grace and beauty he had already heard, contrived to approach, and being encouraged by Balachandrika with a gesture of the hand, came and stood very near her. Then, indeed, having an opportunity of observing her, he was struck by her exceeding beauty. She seemed to him as if formed by the god of love with everything most beautiful in the world; and as he gazed, he felt more and more entranced, till, almost unconsciously, he was deeply in love. She, indeed, scolded him slightly as Kama himself was almost equally affected, and, pained by strong feeling, trembled like the branch of a creeping plant agitated by a gentle wind. Then he thought, "Never have I seen anything so lovely. She must have been formed by some singular accident; for there is no one like her in the world." She, indeed, ashamed to look openly at him, and halting concealing herself among her attendants, looked on him stealthily from time to time, and while he had all his thoughts fixed on her, was saying to herself, "Who can he be? Where does he come from? Happy the maiden whose eyes are delighted with such beauty! happy the mother who has such a son! What can I do? how can I find out who he is?" Meanwhile Balachandrika, quick in discrimination, perceived the impression they had made on each other; and, thinking it desirable to declare his name and rank before the other attendants, or in such a public place, introduced him to the princess, saying, "This is a very learned and clever young brahman, a friend of my husband, worthy of your notice. Allow me to recommend him to your favourable consideration." The princess, delighted at heart, but concealing her feelings, motioned to the prince, saluted him; and the prince, returning the salute, asked who he was. He answered, "My name is Vidyaswara. I am a famous conjurer, and travel about exhibiting my skill for the amusement of kings and nobles. I have now come to Oraon, to show off my skill before the king." Then, with a knowing smile, he added, "But what makes you look so pale?"

Pushpabhatta, thinking to himself this is the man to help us, answered, "There is something in your appearance which induces me to look on you as a friend, and you know how sometimes intimate friendship arises from a very short acquaintance: I will therefore tell you why my friend is thus sad. Not long ago he, the son of a king, met the Princess Arantisundari on this very spot, and they fell in love with each other. From the impossibility of meeting, both are suffering, and the prince is brought into this condition which exists in my mind."

Vidyaswara, in reply, looking at the prince, said, with a smile, "To such as you, with whom for an ally, nothing is impossible. I will, through my skill, contrive that you shall marry the princess in the presence of her father and his court; but you must follow my directions exactly, and she must be informed of her part in the affair through some trusted female friend."

Then, having given the necessary directions, the conjurer went his way. Rajavahana also returned to the house, and when he had given Balachandrika, who came again in the evening, the directions received from the conjurer, and a loving message of encouragement for the princess, he anxiously awaited the morrow, unable to sleep from the thought of the expected happiness, and fluctuating between alternate hopes and fears.

In the morning, Vidyaswara, having collected a large troop of followers, went to the palace and announced himself to the door-keeper, saying, "Tell the king the great conjurer has arrived." Manasra, who had heard of his great skill, and was desirous of seeing it, ordered him to be immediately admitted, and, after the usual salutations, the performance began. First, while the band was playing, peacock's tails were waving, and singers imitating the plaintive notes of birds, to excite the feelings and distract the attention of the hearers; the conjurer turned round violently several times, with his eyes half-closed, and caused great hooded serpents to appear and vultures to come down from the sky to seize them. After this, he represented the scene of Vishnu killing Hiranyakasipu, chief of the Asuras, to the great astonishment of the spectators; then, turning to the king, he said, "It is desirable that the performances should end with something auspicious; I propose, therefore, to represent a royal marriage, and one of my people will act as your daughter, another as a prince, endowed with all good qualities. But first I will give you a premonitory dream of vision." To all this the king consented. Meanwhile, the princess had contrived to slip out unnoticed, and stood among the conjurer's people. Rajavahana also stood ready, and the performance began. Thus, under the disguise of a piece of acting, the conjurer, being a brahman, was able to complete the marriage with all proper rites and ceremonies without any suspicion on the part of the king that it was his own daughter whom he saw before him; and the others, also unsuspecting, only admired the skill of the conjurer in making the actress so like the lady whom she represented. When the performance was ended, the conjurer, having been liberally rewarded by the king, dismissed his hired attendants and departed. In the confusion and excitement caused by the conjurer's performance, Rajavahana and the princess slipped unnoticed into her apartments, where she was safe, for the present at least; her attendants being all devoted to her, and ready to keep the secret. He was thus able to enjoy the society of his bride without interruption to give her a full account of his life and adventures, and to teach her many things of which she was ignorant; so that she became more and more attached to him, and admired his knowledge and eloquence as much as she had before admired his beauty.

Presently the mother of the princess—the queen of the exiling Manasra, who had also come with her attendants into the park, joined her daughter; and Balachandrika having seen her approaching, made a sign to the prince, upon which he and his friend slipped off on one side, and hid themselves behind some leafy bushes. After the queen had stayed a short time talking to her daughter and looking at the games, she set out to return, and the princess accompanied her. Before going, she turned round as if addressing the swan, but, intending the speech for the prince, who was anxiously watching her from his hiding-place, "Though you came near me so lovingly just now, I may not stay longer with you. I must leave you and follow my mother; do not forget me or imagine that I neglect you, for I am still fond of you." With these words she walked slowly away, looking with longing eyes in the direction of her lover.

On their return to the palace, the princess heard from Balachandrika a full account of Rajavahana and his adventures, through which she was even more in love than before; and having no opportunity of seeing him again, became listless and indifferent to her usual occupations, lost her appetite, wasted away, and at last lay on her bed, burning with fever. In vain did her devoted attendants use all their efforts to diminish the heat by means of cold water, fanning, and other remedies; and she, seeing their distress, said to her faithful Balachandrika—"Al, dear friend, all you can do is no purpose; they call Kama the god with five arrows; but surely this is a wrong name, for I feel as if pierced by him with hundred arrows. They call the wind from Malaya cooling, but to me it only increases the fever, as if blowing up the fire which consumes me, my own weakness, the contact of which was formerly agreeable, now feels as if smothered with the poison of serpents. Give up your exertions; the prince is the only physician who can cure me, and how can he come to me here?"

Then Balachandrika thought to herself, "Something must be done, and that without delay; or this violent passion of love will surely cause her death. I will at least see the prince, and try if it is possible to bring about a meeting." Having thus resolved, she begged the princess to write a few lines to her lover; and committing her to the care of the other attendants, she went to the house of the other attendants, she went to the house of her husband. There she found Rajavahana almost in the same state as the princess, burning with fever, throwing himself about restlessly on his couch, and bemoaning his bad fate to his friend.

Seeing Balachandrika, he started up, saying, "Oh, how welcome is the sight of you! I am sure you must be the bearer of good news. Sit down here and tell me about my darling."

She answered—"The princess is suffering like you, longing to see you; and has now sent me with this letter."

Eagerly opening it, he read—"Beloved, having seen your beauty, delicate as a flower, faultless, unrivaled in the world, my heart is full of longing. Do you likewise make your heart soft?"

Having read this, he said—"Your coming here is refreshing to me as water to a withered plant. You are the wife of my very dear friend, Pushpabhatta, and I know how attached you are to my darling, therefore I can speak freely to you. Tell her that when she left the grove that day she carried off my heart with her, and that I long to see her even more than she longs for me. Tell her only not to despond; the entrance to her apartments is indeed difficult, but I will contrive to see her by some means or other. Come back soon, and, having thought over the matter, I will tell you what to do to be done."

With this message, Balachandrika went to rejoice her friend; and the prince, though much comforted, could not remain quiet, but walked to the park, to have the pleasure of seeing at least the place where he had first met his charmer. There he stayed a long time together with his friend, looking at her footprints in the sand, the withered flowers which she had gathered, and thrown down, the place where she had sat, and the shrubs from which he had watched her, and listening to the murmur of the wind among the leaves, the hum of the bees and the song of the birds. Presently, they saw approaching them a brahman, splendidly dressed, followed by a servant. "He is coming to me to the prince, saluted him; and the prince, returning the salute, asked who he was. He answered, "My name is Vidyaswara. I am a famous conjurer, and travel about exhibiting my skill for the amusement of kings and nobles. I have now come to Oraon, to show off my skill before the king." Then, with a knowing smile, he added, "But what makes you look so pale?"

Pushpabhatta, thinking to himself this is the man to help us, answered, "There is something in your appearance which induces me to look on you as a friend, and you know how sometimes intimate friendship arises from a very short acquaintance: I will therefore tell you why my friend is thus sad. Not long ago he, the son of a king, met the Princess Arantisundari on this very spot, and they fell in love with each other. From the impossibility of meeting, both are suffering, and the prince is brought into this condition which exists in my mind."

While he was considering how this might be accomplished, a swan approached the princess, as if expecting to be fed or caressed; and in sport she desired Balachandrika to catch it.

In this circumstance with a happy thought, Rajavahana said to the princess, "Will you allow me to tell you a short story? There was formerly a king called Samba. When walking one day together with his beloved wife at the side of a small lake in the pleasure-ground, he saw a swan asleep, just under the bank. Having caught it, he tied its legs together, put it down again on the ground, and, saving to his wife, 'This bird sits as quiet as a nut; let him go where he likes, amuse himself with laughing, at its awkward attempts to walk.' Then the swan suddenly spoke—'O king, though in the form of a swan, I am a devout brahman; and since you have thus, without cause, ill-treated me, while sitting quiet here, engaged in meditation, I lay my curse upon you, and you shall endure the pain of separation from your beloved wife.' Hearing this, the king, alarmed and distressed, bowed respectfully to the ground, and said, 'O mighty sage, forgive an act done through ignorance. Then that holy person, hearing his appeal, answered, 'My curse is removed; and of no effect. I will, however, so far modify the curse that it will not take place during your present existence; but in a future birth, when you are united to the same lady in another body, you must endure the misery of separation from her for two months, though you will afterwards enjoy very great happiness with her; and I will also confer on you both the power of recognising each other in your next existence.'—I beg of you, therefore not to tie this bird which you were wishing to catch."

The princess, hearing this story, was quite ready to believe it; and from her own feelings was convinced that it really referred to a previous existence of herself, now brought to her recollection; and that the love which she felt springing up in her heart was directed towards one who had formerly been her husband. With a sweet smile, she answered—"Doubtless Samba tied the bird in that way on purpose to obtain the power of recognition in another birth; and it was very cleverly managed by him." From that moment they seemed perfectly to understand each other, and sat without speaking their hearts full of happiness.

Presently the mother of the princess—the queen of the exiling Manasra, who had also come with her attendants into the park, joined her daughter; and Balachandrika having seen her approaching, made a sign to the prince, upon which he and his friend slipped off on one side, and hid themselves behind some leafy bushes. After the queen had stayed a short time talking to her daughter and looking at the games, she set out to return, and the princess accompanied her. Before going, she turned round as if addressing the swan, but, intending the speech for the prince, who was anxiously watching her from his hiding-place,

"Though you came near me so lovingly just now, I may not stay longer with you. I must leave you and follow my mother; do not forget me or imagine that I neglect you, for I am still fond of you." With these words she walked slowly away, looking with longing eyes in the direction of her lover.

As C.O. Son of Sir—Courtship, which has two mates, but no captain:

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1853. Hongkong, 15th October, 1853.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for Insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of payment.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
1853. Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-named Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

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